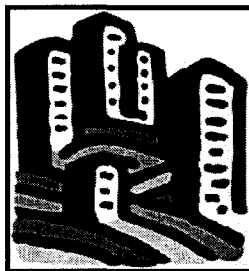


**Cities Feeding People
Program Initiative**

**Program Summary
1997 - 2000**

by
IDRC
April, 1998



**Cities Feeding People Series
Report 22**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urban agriculture (UA) produces, processes, and markets food and other products in urban and peri-urban areas, by applying intensive production methods and (re)using natural resources and urban wastes. Due to massive urbanization in the developing world, 56% of the world's absolute poor will be living in urban areas within the next two years. Poor men and women who practice UA do so to increase household food security and to generate income. UA can also play an important role in environmental and public health, by treating, re-using and managing both sewage and solid urban waste.

UA practitioners often face important constraints such as limited or insecure access to resources and unfavourable local policies. Despite these constraints, an estimated 800 million people worldwide are engaged part-time or full-time in UA. Urban food self-production, long established in Asia, has recently expanded enormously in Africa and Latin America. Evidence suggests that UA complements rural agriculture and increases the efficiency of the national food supply. Contribution to world food production by UA, which was 15% in 1993, is expected to increase to 33% in 2005.

There is growing interest in the potential of UA as a component in urban development strategies. However, a gap is fast developing between the demand of governments and organizations for guidance on UA and the supply of UA professional expertise and institutional capacities. IDRC's approach to UA development research has made it a leader in the field, by its comprehensive understanding of urban food systems in LDCs and its influence on the global research agenda for urban agriculture.

The goal of the Cities Feeding People (CFP) Program Initiative (PI) is to support development research to remove constraints and enhance the potential for urban agriculture interventions to improve household food security, income generation, public health, and waste and land management. The program has three specific objectives:

- ▶ to strengthen local research capacity and generate information on UA at the household and community level so that cities can formulate and implement policy and technology options, primarily for the benefit of the urban poor;
- ▶ to mobilize and enhance regional capacities to share experiences in UA, identify common policy and technology obstacles, and share and adapt solutions through training and networking; and
- ▶ to influence governments, policy-makers, and international agencies to effectively incorporate UA in their development programs.

CFP will support research at the city level, working with researchers within national institutions, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations. The three main research areas for the PI are: appropriate space-intensive production systems for low-income urban farmers; safe and affordable use of organic wastes by small-scale urban farmers to reduce risks to human health and the environment; and policy instruments to enhance low-income urban farming.

CFP will be implemented through direct research, networking, global partnership building, dissemination and publications, program development, external evaluation and resource expansion. The CFP PI will support gender analysis in order to generate information and develop analytical tools to better describe and understand gender variations in particular contexts. Networking and connectivity are central to the CFP strategy and are being developed at both regional and global levels. The PI will work in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

This prospectus covers three fiscal years beginning 1997-1998. The allocation for year 1 is \$1.2 million. The financial requirement for year 2 (1998-1999) is \$1.2 million and for year 3 (1999-2000) \$2 million.

STRUCTURE OF CITIES FEEDING PEOPLE PROGRAM INITIATIVE

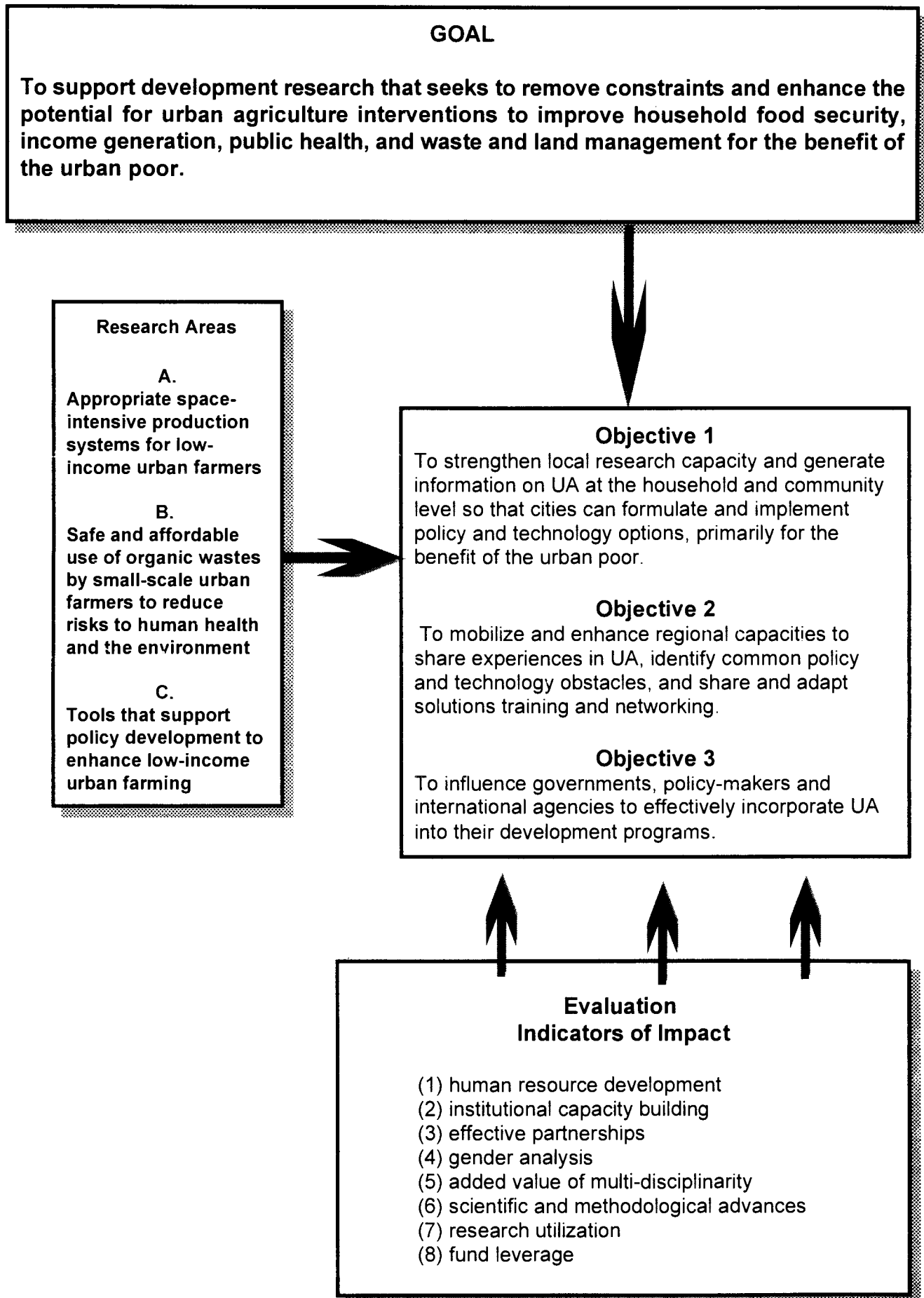


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ACRONYMS

AGUILA	Latin American Urban Agriculture Research Network	IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ATSAF	Council for Tropical and Subtropical Agricultural Research (Germany)	ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
AVRDC	Asian Vegetable Research Development Center	ILEIA	Information Centre for Low-External-Input and Sustainable Agriculture
BoG	IDRC Board of Governors	LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza Superior	LAUHN	Latin American Urban Hydrogeological Network
CAAS	Canadian Association of African Studies	LDCs	Less-developed countries
CBO	Community-based organization	MGC	Memorandum of Grant Conditions (IDRC)
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management Program (IDRC)	MINGA	Alternative Approaches to Natural Resource Management in Latin America and the Caribbean (IDRC)
CE+DAP-INIA	Centro de Estudios y de Desarrollo Agrario del Perú-Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas	NGO	Non-governmental organization
CEDAL-AL	Centre études développement Amerique Latine	NRI	Natural Resources International, UK
CFP	Cities Feeding People Program Initiative (IDRC)	ODA	Overseas Development Administration, UK
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	PI	Program Initiative (IDRC)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
CPF	Corporate Program Framework (IDRC)	PBR	Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Program Initiative (IDRC)
CEPIS	Centro Panamericano de Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ciencias del Ambiente	PLAW	People Land and Water Program Initiative (IDRC)
CLADES	Centro Latinoamericano Documentación Económica Social	PO	Program Officer (IDRC)
CREAMOS	Centro Regional de Acción Ambiental y Organización Social	REPIDISCA	Red Panamerica Información Salud Ambiental
CSO	Civil society organization	RSA	Research Support Activity (IDRC)
DCFRN	Developing Country Farm Radio Network	SGUA	Support Group for Urban Agriculture
DGIS	Netherlands Directorate General on International Cooperation	TUAN	The Urban Agriculture Network
EEPSEA	Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (IDRC)	UA	Urban agriculture
ENDA	Environment and Development Activities	UBC	University of British Columbia, Canada
ETC	ETC Netherlands	UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
EU	European Union	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FORO	Latin American Forum	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GFUA	Global Facility for Urban Agriculture	UNU	United Nations University
GOs	Government organizations	UQAM	Université du Québec à Montréal
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation	UWM	Urban Water Management (IDRC Exploration)
		WASTE	Urban Waste Expertise Program, Netherlands
		WB	World Bank
		WRI	World Resources Institute

1. PROBLEMATIQUE AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

"Officially sanctioned and promoted urban agriculture could become an important component of urban development and make food available to the urban poor. The primary purpose of such promotion should be to improve the nutritional and health standards of the poor, help their family budgets (50-70 per cent of which is usually spent on food), enable them to earn some additional income and provide employment. Urban agriculture can also provide fresher and cheaper produce, more green space, the clearing of garbage dumps, and recycling of household waste."

Source: World Commission on Environment and Development.
Our Common Future, 1987:254.

1.1 Mission

Cities Feeding People (CFP) supports development research, provides strategic advice, and disseminates information for the development of sustainable urban agriculture systems as a tool for improving the quality of life of the urban poor.

1.2 Development Problematique

Urban agriculture (UA) is an activity that produces, processes, and markets food and other products on land and water in urban and peri-urban¹ areas, applying intensive production methods, and (re)using natural resources and urban wastes. Food products include, but are not limited to, fruits and vegetables, livestock, poultry, and fish. Other UA products which generate income include, amongst others, trees and shrubs, flowers, and ornamental plants².

The Urban Agriculture Network (TUAN) estimates that roughly 800 million people are now engaged in UA worldwide; of these, 200 million are producing for the market and 150 million are employed full time. In cities surveyed by IDRC projects, urban food production is already a major employer, land user, and supplier of food. The annual retail value of UA crops and products in a single city, such as Dar es Salaam in 1991, can reach \$50 million. Multiplier effects, upstream and downstream, have not been quantified. An IDRC-commissioned projection to the year 2005 suggests that UA will continue to expand worldwide for many

¹Urban means both *urban and peri-urban* throughout this document, unless stated otherwise. Peri-urban agriculture refers to that which is outside the city but can still supply fresh and perishable products to it on a daily basis.

²The CFP definition of UA is based on that used in Smit et al. 1996:3

decades. Between 1993 and 2005 urban agriculture could increase its share of world food production from 15% to 33%, its share of vegetables, meat, fish and dairy consumed in cities from 33% to 50%, and the number of urban farmers producing for the market from 200 million to 400 million (CFP Report 18). The majority of urban farmers are poor men and women growing food on small plots of land which they do not own, with little support or protection.

There are two major forces driving the urban poor to become urban farmers: food security and income generation.

Food security is defined as access at all times to the food required for a healthy life (Von Braun, 1993). Pronounced food insecurity arising from poverty results in malnutrition, and owing to the massive urbanization process currently under way in the developing world, food insecurity and malnutrition have become urban, as well as rural problems. Poverty is increasingly an urban phenomenon. In 1988, about 25% of the developing world's absolute poor were living in urban areas, by 2000, 56% of the absolute poor will be living in urban areas (WRI 1996:12). In Latin America, by 1986, more poor people were already living in cities than in rural areas and could account for as much as 47% of the region's urban population by 2000 (Izquierdo, 1997). UNICEF studies show that malnutrition arising from inadequate dietary intake is sometimes higher in urban slums than in rural areas (Immink, 1994).

Cities obtain their food from a variety of sources, domestic (rural and urban) and foreign. The difficulties the urban poor face in acquiring sufficient, healthy food from traditional rural agriculture are compounded by national policies and globalization. Of course, some of the national policies are a response to globalization forces which may dictate both the supply and demand options of UA.

On the supply side, rural agriculture crop choices and distribution networks may be dictated largely by export-oriented agricultural policies. The removal of price subsidies may exacerbate price seasonality, and high transaction costs may discourage rural producers from supplying critical urban markets. Where high-quality food is produced, it may be available to the domestic market for only a short part of the year. Surpluses may also be smaller, less nutritionally diverse, and sell at export prices to a local elite. Some developing countries actually import staple surpluses from the North (often dumped), that are lower-quality sources of calories and proteins, and foreign to local diets.

On the demand side, currency devaluations, inflation, job cuts, and the elimination of subsidies for basic needs have all reduced the ability of the urban poor and middle class to obtain healthy food. In 1990, households in nearly half of the largest urban areas in LDCs were spending 50-80% of their income on food. These percentages are higher still for low-income households and are growing. Even at these spending levels, the daily dietary requirements of the urban poor are not being met. Women are especially affected, and their ability to adequately perform their multiple roles in relation to food security may be enhanced by their participation in UA. Also, the ability to successfully contribute to household welfare and food security facilitates self-improvement and empowerment amongst the urban poor.

In response to inadequate, unreliable or unaffordable food supplies, urban food self-production, long established in Asia, has recently expanded enormously in Africa and Latin America. A comprehensive review of urban agriculture, based upon surveys in 90 cities in 31 countries

1991 and 1995, is found in a book commissioned to The Urban Agriculture Network (TUAN) by UNDP. It was peer-reviewed by IDRC, and released at Habitat II in 1996 (See footnote 2). Data from these studies indicated that:

- UA is typically practised on smaller and more dispersed areas than in rural areas, uses land and water more efficiently, is more integrated, produces higher yields and more specialty crops; and
- UA benefits the long-term nutritional health of children in poor farming households and, where practised, has made food aid redundant.

The second major force driving UA is income generation. By growing their own food, producers save money they would have spent to buy the food. Poor men and women use income from selling commodities such as milk, vegetables, eggs, and ornamental plants to meet other basic human needs. In other words, UA could contribute significantly to municipal, regional and national efforts to deal with poverty. UA can be an integral component of income and employment strategies based upon developing small scale enterprises in the private sector, to combat poverty. Studies show that savings from home-consumption and income from sales are spent on other basic needs or invested in other business. This is significant for poor women, who often must juggle meagre household finances and face budgetary constraints which prompt them to increase their income-generating activities in addition to existing productive and reproductive tasks. Beyond income generation, UA can be a tool for policy-makers to identify specific elements of poverty, for example, the over-representation of women and ethnic minorities among the urban poor.

While food insecurity and low incomes both drive UA, improvements to the environmental and human health are byproducts of it. Policy makers are taking advantage of this potential UA benefit to strengthen environmental and urban planning policies. The production of trees, shrubs, flowers, and ornamental plants can beautify the city, cool its climate, and can absorb air pollution and odours. But the most significant link between UA and environmental and public health is waste management.

Most LDC cities are already facing an environmental health crisis. Each year, 5.2 million people, including four million children, mostly in cities, die from diseases caused by improper disposal of sewage and solid waste. Urban waste production is growing even faster than urban populations. By the year 2025, urban waste production will quadruple (Keating, 1993). Centralized, capital-intensive, and costly waste collection and disposal systems are inappropriate to the pace and nature of current population growth and waste production in LDCs. In fact, if new waste management solutions are not found, the 1996 outbreak of pneumonic plague in India, and the cholera epidemic in Latin America earlier in the decade, may only be only the first waves of a storm of urban disease. The potential for sustainable UA to serve as one of the tools to deal with this urban waste, both as an end-use and as a treatment technique, is promising. For example, human waste can be turned into compost, domestic wastewater can safely irrigate many crops, and aquaculture can stabilize animal manure. As managers of natural resources in many urban contexts, women's participation in UA plays a pivotal role in improving human health and urban environments.

When UA is practiced in less than ideal circumstances, benefits do not always accrue. In fact, poor UA practices can exacerbate human and environmental health, for instance from the direct human consumption of leafy vegetables irrigated with raw wastewater. The challenge is for UA to be an environmental benefit rather than a liability, and to be seen in this light by municipalities. It helps that UA adapts well to city development and planning; space-limited and capital-intensive forms survive in city-cores, while more land-intensive forms migrate to less central locations.

Although UA benefits are significant, in many cities, it is often difficult for poor men and women to become urban farmers. UA is frequently illegal. Even if the practice itself is not banned, the poor may be using resources such as land, which they do not own, or which they have no legal right to use. The urban farmers may be living under the constant stress of their produce being destroyed, or stolen, or they may be evicted from the land or denied access to water. In general, rural farmers receive more legal, financial, and technical support. In addition to loss of food and income, these constraints result in hazardous practices and foregone opportunities to use idle resources such as urban land and waste.

Evidence suggests that UA complements rural agriculture and increases the efficiency of the national food supply in the following ways (Smit, Ratta and Nasr, 1996):

- provides products that rural agriculture cannot supply as well, e.g. perishable products, export crops that require rapid delivery upon harvest;
- can substitute for food imports intended for urban consumption, and thus save on foreign exchange;
- can release good rural agricultural land for export-oriented production; and
- can reduce pressure to cultivate new rural land, relieving stresses on marginal rural lands.

1.3 A Role for Cities Feeding People

Based upon lessons learned from past IDRC-supported UA projects, and the knowledge of our external partners, the following considerations guide the CFP strategy:

1. Awareness of UA is growing among a widening spectrum of domestic and international professional associations, local authority fora, and other entities.
2. This attention has sparked growing public recognition of UA and interest in the potential of UA for improved support delivery in a range of development areas, both domestically and internationally. Shifts in perception and action among local authorities have been essential to influencing policy at regional and international levels (IDRC, April 1997; Mougeot, in press).
3. The consensus among the like-minded development community is that a new UA research agenda must be action-oriented and include gender analysis in order to support comprehensive and sustainable development strategies in the 21st century.
4. A gap is fast developing between the demand of organizations for guidance on UA (policy, technical assistance and training, credit and investment, communications) and the supply of UA professional expertise and institutional capacities (IDRC, 1997).
5. Although UA knowledge (available expertise, capacities, and resources) is dispersed, it is considerable (CFP Reports, Appendix 4). Using these collective assets, demand can be matched with supply. There is also an opportunity to strategically attack UA problems by formalizing partnerships between individuals and organizations with UA knowledge.
6. UA initiatives, including development research, must be promoted not as ends but as means. Policy and technology interventions in UA should be seen as components of larger development strategies aimed at urban food security, poverty, income generation, waste management, with complementary benefits associated with land-use, environmental improvement, and gender and ethnic dynamics.
7. It follows that UA initiatives, including development research, must consult appropriate stakeholders when designing, monitoring, and evaluating policy and technology interventions. These stakeholders include community-based organizations, NGOs, professional associations, municipal and national governments, research institutes and external support agencies.

1.4 IDRC's Comparative Advantage

Over the years, IDRC has followed a comprehensive approach to UA development research that allows it to now take a lead role in the field:

- **IDRC has developed a comprehensive understanding of urban food systems in LDCs**

The case for supporting greater food self-reliance among the urban poor developed out of IDRC projects and related research showing that untreated wastewater was being used extensively to grow food, that large sectors of urban populations could not afford to buy the food they needed, and that malnutrition was becoming more severe among low-income groups. The Cities Feeding People Program was designed following a review of some 70 IDRC projects funded from 1976 to 1996. The review showed that research priorities have evolved from urban waste treatment for farming application, to urban food production, processing and distribution, to combat urban malnutrition and food insecurity.

- **IDRC is the first development agency ever to have granted program status to development research on UA**

Until 1992, IDRC funded research on urban food systems through various disciplinary programs. In 1993, a multi-disciplinary team was charged with supporting UA as one of four thrusts of a new Urban Environment Management Program. The growth and cross-sectoral nature of UA activities led IDRC to grant full program status to UA in 1995. IDRC was the first agency to create such a program. Having done so, it positioned itself to encourage the CGIAR and other organizations to strike inter-departmental working groups (GTZ, FAO), and create new programs (NRI-ODA, ETC, IFPRI, WASTE) and activities (ATSAF, UNCHS, DGIS, CIDA) to better address the prospects and challenges of UA.

- **IDRC has been effectively using internal resources to support its program and to capture external resources for its activities**

CFP exceeded its IDRC appropriation in 1996-97 and had it increased in 1997-98. The PI has maintained a small core team while consulting a growing number of resource people throughout the Centre. Collaboration with other Centre units and outsourcing specific studies have enabled CFP to meaningfully engage in more partnerships than its core membership would otherwise permit. Since 1995, the self-imposed parallel funding requirement for all IDRC grants of \$100,000 or more has multiplied and diversified inter-agency partnerships. Almost all new projects since 1993-94 have been parallel funded, and two co-funded activities have been initiated.

- **IDRC is decisively influencing the global research agenda of the Support Group on Urban Agriculture³ (SGUA) and activities of specific SGUA members**

IDRC's understanding of urban food systems in a wide range of LDCs and its networking with other institutions have enabled it to form partnerships with other agencies for local projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. IDRC has had an advisory role for specific SGUA members and has played a key role in convening, expanding, and structuring the SGUA. The shared view that development research must now instruct strategic policy and technology interventions puts IDRC in a good position to implement this prospectus.



³ Refer to Section 3.7 regarding Genesis of the SGUA.

2. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Goal

To support development research that seeks to remove constraints and enhance the potential for urban agriculture interventions to improve household food security, income generation, public health, and waste and land management for the benefit of the urban poor.

2.2. Objectives

Objective 1

To strengthen local research capacity and generate information on UA at the household and community level so that cities can formulate and implement policy and technology options, primarily for the benefit of the urban poor.

Objective 2

To mobilize and enhance regional capacities to share experiences in urban agriculture, identify common policy and technology obstacles, and share and adapt solutions through training and networking.

Objective 3

To influence governments, policy-makers and international agencies to effectively incorporate urban agriculture into their development programs.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

CFP will primarily support research at the city level, working with researchers within national institutions, in non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, but will also invest resources to promote regional networking among our partners and to encourage global partnerships. In this way, available information can be shared and exchanged, financial resources more efficiently utilized, and donor activities better coordinated.

3.1 Activities

CFP will be implemented through a series of activities: direct research, networking, global partnership building, dissemination and publications, program development, external evaluation and resource expansion. Ninety percent of the PI resources will be assigned to direct research, networking and global activities, with the remainder distributed among other categories.

3.2 Research Areas

Potential UA research areas were surveyed by CFP in early 1997, and include: urban food security, public health and nutrition, urban land management, urban waste management, and service provision for specific farming systems. Three specific research areas outlined below encompass these elements. They were developed in response to user demand, and on the basis of past corporate record, available PI core and resource expertise, and potential for external partnerships.

A. Appropriate space-intensive production systems for low-income urban farmers

Tenure restrictions and competing uses constrain food production on unbuilt public land or private land. In addition, the poor, particularly women, find it difficult to use available land in the city because of transportation costs and the risk of leaving a home or a field unattended. Closer to settlements where the poor live the demand for plots usually exceeds supply. Poor men and women usually like to farm near the homestead where, for example, women are better able to combine productive and reproductive activities. Even organized producers with access to land for market crops may still wish to grow food near their homestead.

But the urban poor rarely own the land on which they live and plots are usually small. Women's access to land is often further constrained by customary laws. Because of this, cooperative arrangements with neighbours and intensive use of undeveloped ground-level and built-up spaces are necessary. Several profitable space-intensive UA technologies and crops exist. But only higher-income and well-trained producers can afford them. Intensive systems such as stacked small livestock, zero-grazing dairy herds, and vertical horticultural hydroponics can produce food and income. Other intensive systems to produce silkworms, grow medicinal herbs, or raise fish in micro-hatcheries can generate income to buy food and pay for other needs. In late 1994, IDRC and ETC published a special issue of the ILEIA bulletin that addressed research needs for space-intensive production systems. In early 1997, IDRC and FAO supported a state-of-the-art publication on appropriate hydroponics in Latin America. Based on these and other reviews, CFP will support research on:

- a) the development, adaptation, and transfer of appropriate space-intensive technologies for low-income producers;
- b) required production resources for space-intensive production systems including land usufruct⁴, reduced input costs, and secure supplies.
- c) post-production requirements including value-adding, marketing techniques, and income reinvestment.

The research will explore how space-intensive technologies may be used differently by men and women, and how access to such strategies and required resources, including time, capital and land, may vary in relation to gender.

B. Safe and affordable use of organic wastes by small-scale urban farmers to reduce human health and environmental risks

⁴The legal right to use and enjoy the fruits and profits of something belonging to another.

There are two waste management challenges associated with UA. The first is to minimize the impact of waste produced through UA on human and environmental health. The second is to use UA as a tool to reduce the impacts of increasing urban waste production on human and environmental health.

The most significant UA waste arises through home-based animal husbandry (manure, odours, flies). In partnership with municipalities, solutions can include appropriate UA zoning, and using UA treatment and production techniques such as aquaculture to treat and use manure.

There are several obstacles to more effective use of UA in treating other urban waste and in using the waste itself in agricultural production. These obstacles include low levels of use or inappropriate uses of waste and lack of municipal support to urban farmers. UA use of solid human, animal, and plant waste remains well below potential, primarily because wastes are rarely separated at source. Solid and liquid materials may include mixtures of both organic and inorganic domestic and industrial wastes. Use of such mixed waste can be hazardous and effective end-uses for it, such as the production of compost, are rendered difficult.

An example of an inappropriate waste use is to fertilize soil with raw manure, then grow leafy vegetables for human consumption. In terms of the degree of treatment required, however, the most important factor is the type of intended end-use and the impact on the receiving environment. For example, irrigating crops meant for ruminant animals with raw domestic wastewater usually represents a low risk, provided that the human drinking water supply is unaffected.

Another problem preventing greater waste use by urban farmers is lack of support from the municipality. In arid cities like Dakar, farmers are illegally breaking into sewage lines to use wastewater destined for untreated disposal elsewhere. Municipal authorities often view this as a problem instead of a signal that a resource in demand is being wasted. Worse still, the practice damages the environment. Innovative waste management and resource recovery solutions usually emerge as a coping mechanism within unserved communities. But communities may need only technical support rather than full-scale municipal waste management services. Where municipalities have embraced UA as a solution to their own waste management problems⁵, innovative win-win solutions have emerged. In Tacna, Peru, officials agreed to treat wastewater for use by urban farmers in return for the farmers' maintenance of public green areas.

Low-income, peri-urban districts are often provided with only minimal levels of sanitation and other waste management services. Owing to their location -- often on low-lying, undrained land -- and a perception that residents cannot afford to pay for services, these areas are ill served by conventional approaches. In addition to being food insecure and poor, these communities have a desperate need for waste management services. Therefore, the people of these communities will be the major beneficiaries of CFP supported research in this area.

⁵ Successful slum waste management, such as the Orangi project in Karachi, use of simple, cheap, appropriate technology; put ownership and responsibility of waste management in the hands of users rather than municipalities; and have municipalities offer technical support rather than provide service.

In light of these factors, CFP will support research projects on:

- a) appropriate waste management technologies and integrated strategies for UA that link waste separation, level of treatment, and type of UA end-use;
- b) strengthening the ability of NGOs and CBOs to interact with city authorities so that municipalities can use UA to solve their environmental and waste problems and give technical support to communities;
- c) private-sector participation in waste management and UA; and
- d) gender analysis to address the needs and interests of men, women and children in relation to waste treatment and reuse.

Wherever possible, integrated pilot projects will be supported, combining the three objectives of food production, income-generation, and waste management in order to promote solutions where income generated or saved can be put back into sustaining waste management.

C. Tools that support policy development to enhance low-income urban farming

Most urban farming in LDCs is illegal or is often repressed. These obstacles have not halted the expansion of UA in countries such as Zambia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. But even where UA is tolerated, it receives little official support. Illegal urban farmers find it difficult to obtain resources, services, and benefits. Because illegal activities are not regulated or managed, the absence of official support serves to protect the privileges of a few, while aggravating soil and water degradation and threats to public health. In some instances, prevailing power relations and structures have hindered access to resources and opportunities, particularly for women.

By supporting UA, policy makers can allow cities to complement food supplies from other sources, and liberate rural resources for other agricultural uses and markets. Support to UA among specific groups can help generate direct employment, develop small enterprises, manage open spaces productively and recover idle or wasted urban resources. UA can expand municipal revenues and cut operational costs through partnerships and synergies with other land uses and economic activities. ENDA-Zimbabwe estimates that open-space cultivation by urban farmers annually saves the Harare City Council about ZW\$1 million.

Given this policy environment, CFP will support research on:

- a) institutional structures and mechanisms that favour UA, including impact of prevailing structures on male and female urban farmers;
- b) urban planning and zoning for evolving guidelines to manage UA and city growth;
- c) tenure and usufruct arrangements to increase and manage food-producing use of land and water, including synergies with other land uses; and
- d) waste management as a policy tool for municipalities to improve the urban environment.

3.3 Reach

As indicated in the mission, this PI will support research by a range of organizations and institutions that will enable them to generate information, improve their expertise and strengthen their capacities to incorporate or better use UA in specific policy and technology interventions for the benefit of the urban poor.

Local CBOs and NGOs and their federations, including professional associations, need research to integrate UA into ongoing and planned interventions, ranging from child nutrition to community-managed sanitation. They need expertise and information to: (a) evaluate local experiences, (b) campaign for greater public support, (c) negotiate partnerships with other actors to ease access to UA resources and local practices, and (d) enable producers to switch systems, incorporate home-based processing, or improve marketing.

City governments and other local government authorities need research to introduce or modify legislative and administrative frameworks that encourage, allocate, and regulate UA. They may wish to: (a) legalize organized forms of UA as an industry; (b) monitor UA through municipal census systems; (c) manage UA through new or modified institutional structures and instruments; (d) integrate UA into programs for waste recycling, open-space maintenance, community recreation, social rehabilitation, targeted health and nutrition assistance, environmental education, city council housing and food-fair systems.

National governments and line ministries need research to establish new national UA policies or include UA in existing sectoral policies. The mandates of line ministries may need to be modified. Such modifications could allow agricultural institutes to cater to urban producers' needs, allow services and credit institutions to reach producers, and permit federal tax breaks or subsidies to benefit municipalities with UA programs. Modified mandates could also aid in preparing model guidelines on health, land use and construction, in disseminating guidelines and monitoring their adoption by municipalities, in facilitating access to unbuilt federal estates, land reserves, rights-of-way and waterways, and in reaching agreements with national farmer organizations and other stakeholders.

Bilateral and multilateral development agencies, associated development banks and research consortia, and international NGOs require background research to develop agreement on common research methods, develop references for national policies on poverty alleviation, food security, agricultural production, national accounts, employment and income generation, public health, sanitation and environmental protection. Research serves to: (a) document best practices or develop model projects to test and disseminate improved practices, (b) conduct surveys across national borders to compare the industry's performance by climate zone, (c) retrofit existing development projects or design new ones with UA components, (d) identify models of organization for UA, and (e) develop programming and global networks of expertise.

3.4 Multi-disciplinarity

CFP requires expertise in specific disciplines: agronomy, engineering, gender analysis, veterinary sciences, public health, geography, urban planning and policy, sociology, and economics. In the same way that regional expertise of the core team determines the PI's geographical focus, so have their disciplinary skills influenced the PI's choice and number of research areas. The PI will continue to consult internal and external resource persons for additional expertise (e.g. public health, economics) in order to ensure stability in geographical focus and research priorities. Resource persons will include program and non-program personnel in both Ottawa and regional offices as well as short-term consultants, interns, and external advisers.

3.5 Canadian Partnerships

CFP has gradually involved more Canadian partners in its activities and, in turn, has supported their activities whenever relevant to PI objectives. Some examples are:

Links with universities on strategies for UA research

- ▶ Canadian experts from UBC and UQAM joined a priority-setting working group in mid-1993
- ▶ Panels on UA at a 1993 CAAS conference (proceedings in IDRC book)
- ▶ North-South panel on UA at Habitat '94 in Edmonton (CFP Reports 8 through 12)
- ▶ Funded research projects led by Canadian organizations such as CARE Canada and the Developing Countries Farm Radio Network

International conferences

- ▶ FAO 50th anniversary conference in Quebec City 1995
- ▶ Steering committee for the International Conference on Sustainable Urban Food Systems in Toronto in 1997
- ▶ Habitat II organizing committee in Toronto in 1996
- ▶ Canadian position paper for 1996 Habitat II Summit
- ▶ Agriculture Canada review of follow-up to the Food Summit in 1997

Surveys, capacity building, and program dissemination

- ▶ Commissioned and published surveys by Canadian graduates of Canadian municipal and academic experiences in UA in 1995-96 (CFP Reports 16 and 19)
- ▶ Advised Canadian students on UA; supported Canadian graduate research in Kenya
- ▶ PI members lectured and granted interviews to the Canadian media

Based on these experiences, CFP expects during the 1997-2000 period to convene Canadian capacities to review, edit, and publish Canadian experience in UA and to develop research collaborations between Canadian and Southern institutions. Canadian resources in research methods, remote-sensing techniques, stakeholder consultations, and overseas experience in specific production systems (urban forestry, wastewater reuse, rooftop agriculture), wherever appropriate and affordable, can strengthen local research capacity to generate UA information. Canadian expertise and capacities in electronic connectivity and specific areas of training can further strengthen regional networks. Canadian specialists are participating in global partnership initiatives and CFP expects Canadian research institutes to host future UA research award recipients.

3.6 Gender

"Farming in the city in contemporary Africa . . . is the deliberate effort of urban women to provide for themselves and for persons for whom they are responsible, the security of a source of food that is not dependent on cash incomes or fluctuating markets."

Source: Dan Maxwell, IDRC researcher, Kampala, Uganda

The CFP Program Initiative will support gender analysis in order to generate information and develop analytical tools to better describe and understand gender variations that may be important in a particular context, allowing for more effective policy and technology interventions. This strategy will involve the study of relationships, dynamics, and exchanges between men and women at the household level as well as within and between local, regional and global structures with respect to urban agriculture.

Despite women's significant contribution to feeding urban populations, little attention has been paid to the experiences of female urban farmers regarding access to resources, inputs and services, and benefits accruing to them. Assumptions, tendencies and practices in policy, programming and research have resulted in gender-blindness whereby the specific needs and interests of women, as one category within gender analysis, have not been adequately addressed. Oversights in this regard also cause deficiencies in addressing men's concerns and hinder overall community development.

In promoting women's participation and representation in program activities, CFP has supported surveys highlighting the participation of women in UA, has been developing more proposals led by women, and has supported projects in which multi-stakeholder consultations have given voice to female producers.

Recently, CFP has taken steps to support and strengthen gender analysis within the program initiative. Specifically, tentative guidelines for assisting gendered research design were submitted by an external consultant; a proposal was submitted to in-depth external review by a gender specialist and the results conveyed to the researchers; and CFP assisted in the design of an intern's field assessment of gender by organizations in three CFP-funded African projects.

For the period 1997-98, CFP has appointed an intern to develop gender resources for development research on UA. The intern will compile an annotated bibliography and a directory of institutional and professional expertise in the field of gender and UA, and will formulate a methodology for the incorporation of gender analysis into CFP projects and programming. This methodology may provide opportunities for informing policy and developing expertise on gender and UA. To this end, CFP will continue to make use of tools, resources and expertise available from the Gender and Sustainable Development Unit of IDRC.

3.7 Networking and Connectivity

Networking and connectivity are central to the CFP strategy and are being developed at both regional and global levels.

Regional networks

Based on previous IDRC assessments, CFP has been working since 1995 to establish regional networks in this new field, using a strategy that will be adapted during 1997-2000. This networking builds on regional surveys of institutional research capacities in Africa, Latin America, and Asia commissioned by IDRC in 1993. Given the priority to Africa and Latin America, more selective and in-depth institutional assessments for Latin America and West Africa were completed in 1994 (CFP Reports 13 and 14). A Latin American network, AGUILA, was created in 1995 and its first program of activities was parallel funded by IDRC in 1996.

AGUILA

The Latin American Urban Agriculture Research Network (AGUILA), founded at an international seminar (IDRC/ FAO) in 1995, started operating an executive secretariat at ETC-La Paz, Bolivia, in late 1996. AGUILA's Secretariat (Aguila@coord.rds.org.bo) edited a book in 1997 on 17 experiences from ten countries, on appropriate hydroponics, organic solid and liquid waste reuse, high-valued crops, and animal husbandry. AGUILA regularly issues an electronic bulletin on Internet (<http://www.idrc.ca/cfp>). AGUILA members also participate on other networks: ILEIA, FAO, CLADES, FORO, CARE International, ETC, TUAN, REPIDISCA, ENDA, CEDAL-AL.

Network Activities include: information and publications; research into inter-institutional cooperation; training and education; institutional capacity strengthening; policy and strategy development; and interchanges with other related networks.

IDRC, CIDA, DGIS, FORD, and FAO funding has supported the operation of the AGUILA network and several research institutions:

- ▶ Centro Panamericano de Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ciencias del Ambiente in Peru will upgrade the regional information system REPIDISCA to include urban agriculture references.
- ▶ Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center/ Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza Superior in Costa Rica will publish a book for the network on peri-urban home gardening in Central America and the Caribbean.
- ▶ Centro Regional de Acción Ambiental y Organización Social in Bolivia will use (Peru) know-how to develop local technical expertise and assess the potential for wastewater reuse into peri-urban farming.

AGUILA (continued)

- ▶ CEURR/UCMM (Dominican Republic) has consulted the CARE Haiti member on space-confined techniques which could help Santiago groups to better use UA. They hope to incorporate project lessons into a reference on environmental management for other cities.
- ▶ CEARAH-Periferia (Brazil) is consolidating current pilot projects and launching new ones. They are expanding a state database on UA, and formulating a metropolitan program for non-IDRC funding. The La Habana system was visited and serves as a reference.
- ▶ CARE Haiti is researching the introduction and adaptation of appropriate horticulture in selected irregular settlements of Port-au-Prince. They are identifying income-generating opportunities and providing information on how to set up new small businesses, in consultation with TUAN and FAO members.
- ▶ FUNAT (Cuba) has been working with several levels of government to assess the potential for long-term inclusion of the currently extensive UA system of La Habana into community economics and into long-term environmental management. The Cuban member visited the Dominican project and will host the next AGUILA meeting.

The 1997-98 plan of work includes holding a meeting of subregional coordinators, preparing an all-network meeting in 1998 and developing a more integrated Phase II program of network activities, following project-level support to selected network members.

In West Africa, a number of new South-South collaborative projects are in the process of being finalized. These will eventually (1998-99) be linked with ongoing projects to form a viable sub-regional West African Network. In East Africa, there is interaction among several projects tied into policy formulation processes. South Africa may offer lead capacity for a Southern and Eastern African network, a prospect that will be assessed in 1997-98 for a possible network launch in 1998-99. These sub-regional networks will be linked to form the African Network on UA (1999-2000). CFP will electronically link the Latin American network (AGUILA) in 1997-98, with the African and Canadian networks to follow.

These regional networks will help to implement the CFP Prospectus in specific ways:

- (a) identify and fund inter-city collaborations in technical advice, training, and research;
- (b) use network meetings as fora to report on and discuss progress of CFP-funded projects;
- (c) increase potential parallel funding through expanding memberships;
- (d) publish regional state-of-the-art reports on urban agriculture; and
- (e) use member organizations as regional partners for SGUA global initiatives.

4. PLAN OF ACTION

4.1 Overview 1997-2000

This prospectus covers three fiscal years beginning 1997-1998. The allocation for year 1 is \$1.2 million. The financial requirements for years 2 (1998-1999) and 3 (1999-2000) will be about \$1.2 and \$2 million respectively. Recent trends in parallel funding will be maintained, i.e. any project over \$100,000 should generate parallel funding. Co-funding is anticipated for all projects funded within Objective 3.

PI funds will be distributed fairly evenly among the three specific objectives. The average project size for each objective is \$160,000, \$250,000, and \$500,000, respectively.

Funding for regional networking (objective 2) and the strengthening of global partnerships (objective 3) will also include support to research at the local level. For example, the Latin American Urban Agriculture Research Network, AGUILA, has sponsored research on the local level and held training workshops on specific technologies. It is foreseen that this type of network, run from the South, will contribute to South-South transfer of knowledge and will assist IDRC with project management functions.

A summary of current and projected activities of the Cities Feeding People Program is outlined below for Years 1, 2, and 3, organized by objective. Details on the Program of Work and Budget for 1997-1998 follow this section.

4.2 Summary of Activities 1997-2000

Objective 1

To strengthen local research capacity and generate information on UA at the household and community level so that cities can formulate and implement policy and technology options, primarily for the benefit of the urban poor.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| ONGOING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Port-au-Prince, Battambang, Fortaleza, Harare, Dar, Accra, global, ▶ Developing Farm Radio Network, Radio scripts on UA technologies |
| YEAR ONE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Support development research for technology and policy in Brazil and Cuba Initiate development research support in the Middle East - Jordan and Gaza |
| YEAR TWO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Development research for policy in specific African countries |
| YEAR THREE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Development research through Canadian-Southern partnerships |

Objective 2

To mobilize and enhance regional capacities to share experiences in UA, identify common policy and technology obstacles, and share and adapt solutions through training and networking.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| ONGOING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AGUILA, South Africa |
| YEAR ONE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Meeting of AGUILA for progress reports, strategy review, and new proposals ▶ Development research for technology in Gambia and Senegal ▶ Assess ways to use other IDRC-supported institutions to incorporate current UA projects into an African network |

- YEAR TWO
- ▶ Assist the Latin American network to develop a Phase II proposal, diversify its funding with a lesser role for IDRC
 - ▶ Evaluate African projects, convene a networking seminar, assist the drafting of a Phase I networking program, produce a collection of CFP research results
 - ▶ Interlink a virtual Canadian network experimentally, monitor and assess its use
- YEAR THREE
- ▶ Phase I program of the African network
 - ▶ Assess performance of the LAC network

Objective 3

To influence governments, policy-makers and international agencies to effectively incorporate UA into their development programs.

- ONGOING
- ▶ IDRC member of Steering Committee of SGUA
 - ▶ Global Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture
- YEAR ONE
- ▶ Launch the international research awards program: create a steering committee, expert advisory committee, program staffing and dissemination, and a training course for potential applicants
- YEAR TWO
- ▶ Consolidate the establishment of the international awards program: select, allocate and start managing its first cohort of awardees, select second cohort
- YEAR THREE
- ▶ Attract co-funding for the international research awards program and expand it; select second cohort, issue a call for a third selection and evaluate performance of the first cohort for adjustments
 - ▶ Produce a film on worldwide urban agriculture

In Year Three, CFP will use monitoring and evaluation information to hold an external review of its performance and identify new areas of work for Corporate Program Framework III.

For the period beyond this Prospectus, from 2001-2004, CFP expects to intensify its relationship with Canadian organizations that can work collaboratively with Southern partners in UA research. In addition, the nature of CFP support to Southern institutions may change as networks of regional partners will take over more of the research agenda and will have the expertise required in UA.

4.3 Detailed Program of Work and Budget for 1997-1998

Geographic Distribution for Year One		
Africa	Middle East	Latin America
37%	34%	29%

NB: Includes appropriations to global projects, such as the Awards Program and the Global Resource Centre, where research funds will be divided equally among the three regions.

Objective 1 Projects:

La Habana, Cuba "Evaluación de la Agricultura Urbana como Componente de la Economía Local en Dos Zonas de la Habana" \$100,000 Parallel-funded project

During the 1990s, several economies have seen urban food markets collapse following the removal of subsidies for commodity exports and food imports. In Cuba, as previously in Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Armenia, the state response has included direct support to UA. Labour and food markets are being privatized (licensed self-employment, usufruct of public land by producer co-ops, and direct trading of food surplus in authorized food fairs since late 1994). The state is calling on cities to become more self-reliant in food. Supported by the Cuban Urban Agriculture Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, this policy has dramatically modified the landscape and food supply of La Habana residents. This project will enable NGOs and GOs to assess the potential for long-term inclusion of UA into community-scale economies and citywide environmental management, and provide pre-investment baseline and management guidelines to Metro Park authorities, and to UA and planning divisions of the province. It will characterize the local economy, explore land management options, recommend suitable UA systems for two major city sectors. The project will also examine tenure arrangements among UA actors, market potential for products, UA impact on nutrition, employment, food price behavior, impact of foreign aid to UA projects, water and waste reuse by UA, food processing, and gender dynamics within the household.

National and Local Policies for Urban Agriculture in Jordan \$200,000 Parallel-funded project

The population of this largely urban country continues to grow rapidly. Vegetable and livestock production is becoming more widespread in and around Amman and other cities, particularly in poorer districts and refugee camps. Wastewater use will increase in this water-scarce country as UA is practiced more widely, and the reuse of wastewater for food production poses particular health concerns. The government lacks reliable data on the size of UA, its role in the economy, and benefits to producers — data that are needed to inform promotion and support to this sector. This project will characterize the sector, assess its main bottlenecks, review current regulations and environmental health concerns. Surveys and analyses will be designed to account for gender issues (specialist-reviewed questionnaires, access to female informants, gender-specific focus groups, gender-specific impacts of regulations and concerns). The project will be funded by the Government of Jordan. Local UNICEF and FAO offices are being approached for parallel-funding. A similar proposal is being developed in Gaza for 1998-99. CFP plans to have both projects interact and access other expertise available elsewhere in the region.

Objective 1 RSA:

- Experimental follow-up to feasibility of community-scale household wastewater reuse for UA, metropolitan Fortaleza, Brazil \$35,000

Objective 2 Project:**Integrated Peri-urban Systems: Horticulture and Livestock in West African Cities (Gambia and Senegal) \$205,000 Parallel-funded project**

Gambia and Senegal are two rapidly urbanizing, low-income countries, still not self-sufficient in basic foodstuff. In order to increase domestic food security, both countries are encouraging private investments to improve local productivity and affordability of food for low-income urban populations. Small-scale husbandry of cattle and small ruminants, and vegetable horticulture have been expanding rapidly in peri-urban areas of Dakar, Thies, and Saint-Louis in Senegal, and Greater Banjul, Brikama, and Farafenni in Gambia. Little has been done to effectively promote the exchange of by-products between these two major peri-urban systems to their mutual benefit. This project will: 1. survey the current use and assess the potential production of peri-urban horticulture; 2. estimate the potential role of its by-products in peri-urban livestock nutrition; 3. determine the recycling capacity of the mixed system; and 4. formulate and test new animal diets and assess their benefits. The project aims to establish a long-term peri-urban horticultural crop residue utilization program similar to the ongoing program on wastewater reuse in Dakar triggered by IDRC research support.

Objective 2 RSAs:

- Urban Agriculture Resource Guide and Survey of Canadian non-governmental entities, by Lifecycles, Victoria, B.C. \$13,000
- Networking in Africa: evaluating interest and feasibility, and link to previous projects on urban management and municipal governance in Eastern and Southern Africa (cities: Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Nairobi, Harare, Johannesburg) \$37,000

Objective 3 Project:**Development Research in Urban Agriculture: an International Awards Program \$485,000****Co-funded project**

The Awards program will advance knowledge and inform interventions in critical problem areas of urban and peri-urban agriculture. This new program supports innovative master's and doctoral field research, designed and implemented jointly with international, national or local research users.

At the 1996 SGUA meeting, it was recommended that an international awards program for UA be created. CFP will set up and administer this program on behalf of a consortium of funders; it will be supervised by a steering committee of partner agencies and an advisory committee of experts. Based on the experience of the environmental economics program (EEPSEA) in Singapore, IDRC will provide initial funding (\$485,000) to launch and establish the awards program.

CFP is proposing that by year three the IDRC contribution will have been reduced to 25% of the program's cost and additional funding will be sought from other sources for the remaining 75%. The Awards Program may attract some parallel funding early on but most of the co-funding would come later in the five-year period. The April 1997 draft proposal was reviewed by the CFP team and external agencies. CFP will launch the program on a reduced scale in 1997-98 and develop it over the next two years.

Objective 3 RSAs:

- Gender resources paper for development research in urban agriculture \$30,000
- Participation in a (Caribbean or African) city workshop co-organized with German Foundation for International Development in 1998 \$20,000
- CFP Prospectus external review and team meeting \$25,000

5. COMMUNICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION

The PI has developed a communication and dissemination strategy that is consciously targeted toward all its partners and audiences it wishes to reach. The strategy comprises the production and/or publication of a number of documents, and participation at special events in Canada. During events, the PI maintains displays featuring documents to explain its goals, objectives, and activities.

PI publications that have been disseminated so far are:

- ▶ A special issue of IDRC Reports magazine on Urban Agriculture, in three languages.
- ▶ A book published by IDRC on Centre-funded urban agriculture projects in East Africa, in two languages.
- ▶ Cities Feeding People Reports (see Appendix 4)
- ▶ 22 Cities Feeding People Project Fact Sheets publicizing key project contacts and publications distributed in hard and electronic copies.
- ▶ Newspaper articles and radio broadcasts on Urban agriculture in Canada and abroad.
- ▶ An active web site containing a range of documents and links to other resources.

The PI will maintain and improve on this communication and dissemination strategy over the next three years. Project results will be appropriately disseminated via a combination of communication media, including books and fact sheets; the web site will be maintained and kept up to date.

Plans are under way to support electronic conferences, newsletters in local languages, a website, and regional nodes to disseminate information from the Global Resource Center on Urban Agriculture, which will be based in the Netherlands. The PI also plans to produce a film on the many faces of urban agriculture, to further publicize and disseminate its activities and those of its partners.

APPENDIX 1: MEMBERS OF THE SUPPORT GROUP ON URBAN AGRICULTURE (SGUA)

CARE International, Atlanta, US

City Farmer, Vancouver, Canada

Developing Countries Farm Radio Network, Toronto, Canada

DGIS *(Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Den Haag, NL

ETC Netherlands, Leusden, NL

FAO* (UN Food and Agriculture Organization), Rome, IT

GTZ (German Technical Cooperation), Eschborn, Germany

IDRC* (International Development Research Centre), Ottawa, Canada

IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute), Washington, D.C., US

NRI (Natural Resources International), Kent, UK

TUAN (The Urban Agriculture Network), Washington, D.C., US

UNDP* (United Nations Development Programme), New York, US

World Bank, Washington, D.C., US

World Sustainable Agriculture Association, West Hollywood, US

Members of the academic community.

* Interim Steering Committee

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APPENDIX 4: CITIES FEEDING PEOPLE REPORTS SERIES

1. Urban Agriculture Research in East & Central Africa: Record, Capacities and Opportunities by Camillus J. Sawio, University of Dar es Salaam (1993).
2. Urban Agriculture Research in East Africa: Record, Capacities and Opportunities by Davinder Lamba, Mazingira Institute (1993).
3. Urban Agriculture Research in East & Southern Africa I: Record, Capacities and Opportunities by Kadmiel H. Wekwete, University of Zimbabwe (1993).
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5. Urban Agriculture Research in West Africa: Record, Capacities and Opportunities by Souleymane Diallo, ENDA-Tiers Monde (1993).
6. Urban Agriculture Research in East & Southeast Asia: Record, Capacities and Opportunities by Yue-man Yeung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (1993).
7. Urban Agriculture Research in Latin America: Record, Capacities and Opportunities by Julio Prudencio Bohrt, UNITAS (1993).
8. Urban Food Production: Evolution, Official Support, and Significance by Luc J.A. Mougeot, International Development Research Centre (1994).
9. Promoting Urban Agriculture: Strategy Framework for Planners in North America, Europe, and Asia by Paul Sommers and Jac Smit, The Urban Agriculture Network (1994).
10. Urban Agriculture and the Sustainable Dar-es-Salaam Project, Tanzania by Camillus Sawio, UNCHS-IDRC Project Coordinator (1994).
11. Une histoire de deux villes: Canadian Community Gardening in Montreal and Toronto by Sean Cosgrove, Toronto Food Policy Council (1994).
12. Urban Agriculture: Can Planners Make a Difference? by Timothy Greenhow, SWEDEPLAN/Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (1994).
13. Agricultura urbana en América latina: evaluación in situ para iniciativa regional por Julio Prudencio Bohrt, consultor del CIID (1994).
14. L'agriculture urbaine en Afrique tropicale: évaluation in situ pour initiative régionale par Kando Golhor, consultant du CRDI (1995).
15. Cities Feeding People Project Fact Sheets by Pascale Dennery, International Development Research Centre (1995).
16. Urban Agriculture in Canada: A Survey of Municipal Initiatives in Canada and Abroad by Michel Frojmovic, IDRC Consultant (1996).
17. The Third Meeting of the Support Group on Urban Agriculture (SGUA): Proceedings, 18-19 March 1996, IDRC, Ottawa, Canada by IDRC (1996).
18. Urban Agriculture, Progress and Prospect: 1975-2005 by Jac Smit, The Urban Agriculture Network (TUAN) (1996).
19. Urban Agriculture: a Survey of Academic Expertise and Programs in Canada by Rita Lindayati, IDRC Intern (1996).

APPENDIX 5: CFP PI PROSPECTUS CONSULTATION MEETING, NAIROBI, KENYA OCTOBER 1997

Synopsis

In October 1997, a group of experts, representing a variety of institutions and organizations, disciplinary backgrounds, and geographic regions, was assembled in Nairobi, Kenya. The purpose of this meeting was to create a channel for dialogue, a forum for discussion and debate, on the Cities Feeding People Prospectus.

The results far surpassed this original objective. Not only did the gathering generate a vast range of comments and ideas regarding the document, it also facilitated and strengthened personal and professional ties among people interested and engaged in urban agriculture.

Plenary and individual working-group sessions enabled participants to voice their concerns, queries and praise of numerous sections of the document. This process has enabled the CFP Team to improve the content, and enhance and clarify the articulation of objectives and program framework for the PI. The following issues were raised during the workshop:

Background and Statement of Purpose

- ▶ clarifying of UA definition
- ▶ strengthening justification of PI
- ▶ vision of role of UA in development (mission statement)
- ▶ distinguishing between hierarchical levels (e.g. household, local, regional, global)
- ▶ highlighting challenges of UA
- ▶ context of globalization
- ▶ detailing lessons learned from past CFP activities

Goals and Objectives

- ▶ logical (hierarchical) flow of document
- ▶ clarifying links between local, regional and global levels
- ▶ considering household level
- ▶ strengthening gender element
- ▶ strengthening Objective 2 (regional)
- ▶ appropriateness of research areas
- ▶ using systems-oriented approach (wide-spread benefits of UA)

Program Strategy

- ▶ incorporating issues of integrated waste treatment and (re)use; land; clean technologies for space-intensive activities; aquaculture
- ▶ strategies to influence municipal authorities
- ▶ measuring impact of research
- ▶ criteria for choosing research partners and institutions
- ▶ geographical selection of projects

Monitoring and Evaluation

- ▶ document continuity
- ▶ cross-cutting research areas (e.g. planning, gender and livelihood, health, environment)
- ▶ clarifying evaluation framework

The success of the CFP Prospectus Workshop is largely attributed to the enthusiastic participation of external reviewers, who shared their constructive criticism and expertise in a milieu of multi-disciplinarity and cooperation. In reflecting on the workshop, numerous participants voiced their intention to integrate more holistic approaches to UA research within their organizations. Networking and partnership building through this exchange has created an array of partnerships that will burgeon as development research on urban agriculture continues to gain scope and strength.

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